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Report of the Indian Students Dept:

1921-22

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1st, 1921—MARCH 31st, 1922.

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1922

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REPORT

ON THE

WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

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1. We have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the twelve months commencing the 1st April, 1921, and ending the 31st March, 1922.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Organisation.

2. This Report deals with the first full year of the activities of the Department since its transference to the High Commissioner for India, and the experience obtained has shown, and is showing, the advantages to be gained from the closer and more effective organisation now rendered possible. Instead of the two offices of the Educational Adviser and the Local Adviser existing side by side in London, and inevitably overlapping to a large extent, the work is now carried on at a single centre, and the Department, as may perhaps be gathered from the present account of its activities, is now in a position to deal speedily and efficiently with all the various and varied matters connected with the education and training of Indian students in this country.

Lytton Committee.

3. These are matters which, it may be said, have come into considerable prominence during the year under review, especially owing to the investigations of the Committee presided over by the Earl of Lytton. Practically all the Universities of the country were visited by that Committee; many witnesses, including the Principals and Heads of the various Universities and Colleges, as well as representatives of the Indian students themselves at the various centres, gave evidence before it, and there can be little doubt but that the Report when published will contain a large amount of valuable information on the special questions with which we are concerned. And whatever the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee may be, it is all to the good that British educational institutions of various kinds should thus have been brought into close contact, by the visit and enquiries of a Departmental Committee, with the important question of the facilities available for overseas students; doubtless they have thus been led to take a deeper interest in, and to make themselves more closely acquainted with, all aspects of the question at issue.

Royal Commi sion on Oxfor and Cambridg

4. The observations of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, quoted in paragraph 67 below, whilst intended to apply to Oxford and Cambridge only, may fairly be said to reflect accurately the attitude of most of the British Universities, Colleges and similar educational institutions towards applications received from Indian students. No difficulty, as a rule, is found in securing admission for the Indian graduate, qualified and equipped to carry on research work; careful and sympathetic consideration is likewise given everywhere to applications received from those students of undergraduate standing who have passed such examinations in India as to secure for themselves immediate exemption from the matriculation or entrance examination, and enable them to start work at once on a course leading to a degree or a diploma.

Necessity for students to make prelimin ary arrangements.

5. But Indian students who come to this country, not only without having first made a preliminary enquiry or application, but also, in many cases, with little or no qualifications to secure them partial or entire exemption from the necessary entrance or preliminary examinations, ought not to be surprised

if they find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure admission anywhere. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon parents and guardians in India that it is extremely unwise to allow their sons or wards to come to this country without any previous arrangement having been made: it is also much to be deprecated that many of them, as has been repeatedly pointed out, are allowed to come to this country without having first passed an examination of at least Intermediate standard. In such cases, much time and money are wasted in securing, after arrival in this country, the necessary preliminary qualifications, whilst the attendant dangers and temptations besetting a student who has perforce to spend nine months or a year in London or in some other large centre, whilst awaiting admission, are obvious enough.

Continued Pressure on Educational Institutions.

6. The pressure on the accommodation of British Universities, Colleges and Technical Institutions, though not so great as in the two years or so immediately after the Armistice, and despite the fact that a large proportion of the ex-service students have now completed their courses, is still making itself felt to a considerable extent. This may be seen from the following statement taken from the "Returns from Universities and University Colleges, 1920-21," published by the University Grants Committee of H.M. Treasury, which gives the comparative figures of full-time students at British Universities for the year 1913-14, 1919-20 and 1920-21 respectively:—

——	1913–14.	1919–20.	1920–21.
England	10,808	20,486	22,214
Wales	1,230	2,473	2,749
Scotland	8,419	10,992	11,746
Ireland	1,777	3,130	3,134
United Kingdom	22,234	37,081	39,843

In 1919-20 there were some 17,000 ex-service students in attendance at the Universities and Colleges of the United Kingdom and Ireland under the scheme for the higher education of these students, but in 1920-21 the number had fallen to about 12,000. Despite this substantial decrease of 5,000 in ex-service students, the total figures for 1920-21 show an increase on those for 1919-20 of nearly 2,800.

A Report on the work of the University of London for 1921-22 states that the total admissions by all channels amounted to 7,092, as compared with 3,852 in the last year before the war, and 6,728 in 1920-21: the roll of internal students now comprises 8,758 names, as compared with 4,888 on the corresponding date in 1914, and 7,870 in 1921.

7. It is evident from the figures quoted above that there is still great pressure on the accommodation available at British educational institutions. Numbers of British students, as well as applicants from all parts of the world, have still to be refused admission, or have to postpone their entry for a year or even longer. Indian applicants, therefore, who naturally feel very disappointed when their applications for admissions are not at once successful, should bear these facts in mind.

Qualifications for Oxford and Cambridge

8. Further, it has been noted that many Indian students, who have not yet passed the Intermediate Arts or Science, though they may be awaiting their examination results, send in applications for admission, especially to Oxford and Cambridge, six months or so before the session begins. It is, of course, recognised that they may pass the Intermediate before October of the current year, but as there is always a long waiting list of applicants (already fully qualified for admission) which is circulated to the various Colleges in March and April of each year for their consideration, it is hardly to be expected that a College will then be willing to promise admission to an unqualified student provisionally and conditionally on his passing the Intermediate Arts or Science. Moreover, it is to be remembered that a large number of students desiring admission to Oxford or Cambridge send in their applications at least one full year ahead, and that in a great many instances applications are received two or more years beforehand. An Indian student, therefore, who wishes to come to this country after spending some time at an Indian University should first make quite sure that he has the necessary preliminary qualifications for admission to the selected institution, and should then send in his application as early as possible, preferably a year ahead and

certainly not less than nine months before the commencement of the academic session in October.

9. At the various Schools and Colleges of the University of London the number of Indian students is approximately 450 and the Authorities at the central administrative offices of the University and at the constituent Schools and Colleges, have always given the varied requirements of the students the utmost consideration. Individual applications for admission are carefully and sympathetically considered on their merits, especially in the case of students for whom refusal would have meant a serious hardship. A good proportion of the Indian students now working in London are men and women of graduate standing in Arts, Science and Medicine who have come to this country, either to add to their special qualifications or to pursue advanced study or research of some kind, and it is pleasing to note that such students usually find no difficulty in securing the special reading or technical facilities required for their branch of study. University of London.

10. The figures quoted in paragraph 6 give some indication of the large increase in the total number of students matriculated and studying at the University of London; and, of the Indian students, over 100 are at the School of Economics. It must be remembered, however, that the qualifications for admission to this admirable institution have now been raised.

The Director, Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L., at the recent Commemoration Day celebrations, paid a happy tribute to the large number of overseas students studying at the School and emphasised the value to the general body of students of being brought into contact with, and thus having special opportunities of learning the views and ideas of, students from other lands and peoples.

11. It is pleasing to note that reports from the other London Schools and Colleges show that the Indian men and women students studying there take a great interest, not only in their own private studies, but in the general corporate and social life of the institution to which they are attached, and we feel that a special word of gratitude is due to Sir Gregory Foster, the Provost of University College, who has always taken a real personal interest in the Indian students at his College, and has shown in many ways his desire that they should get the utmost from their University life.

12. A special feature of the year's work has been the visits paid to many of the British Universities and Colleges in order that the Department might be brought into as close touch as possible with the Indian students at the various centres. In addition to the visits paid by the High Commissioner himself to Oxford and Cambrdge, in the course of which he was able to discuss various questions with University and College Authorities, most of the British Universities and University Colleges have also been visited by the Joint Secretaries, viz., Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Aberystwyth and Cardiff by Dr. Quayle, and Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and Nottingham by Dr. Mallik, who was acting for Mr. Sen, whilst on leave. Visits to Universities

13. There are about 140 students at Edinburgh, of whom a small number live at the Y.M.C.A. Hostel in Grosvenor Crescent, whilst the majority share rooms in various parts of the city. Both at Edinburgh and Glasgow excellent reports were given of the ability and industry of the Indian students, and of the interest they take in the social life of the University, though regret was expressed at Edinburgh that so few of them join the Athletic Clubs, which is always an excellent method of becoming well acquainted with the social and corporate life of the University. It was pleasing to learn, however, that nearly a hundred Indian students are members of the University Union, and that they take a lively and practical interest in the weekly debates. The Edinburgh Y.M.C.A. serves as a centre for the social life of the students in that city: social gatherings are held there each week, and are attended by many ladies and gentlemen resident in the city, who in return often invite Indian students to their homes and thus enable them to see something of British family life. Edinburgh.

14. At Manchester there are between forty and fifty Indian students, the large majority being at the School of Technology. All of them expressed themselves happy in their University life, in which they take an active share. One student represents his Faculty on the Students' Representative Council: others play in the College Hockey and "Soccer" Teams, and one is in the Manchester.

University Hockey Eleven, with a keen ambition to get his "colours." There are two Societies in which the Indian students are specially interested. The Manchester Indian Students' Association meets for lectures and social evenings and is well attended. There is also an East and West Society attended by British and Indian students, which is apparently most popular. (It is worthy of record that a Manchester bank has advanced money for 15 years to Indian students on the strength of their promise to refund such sums when they receive their remittances from home and that the bank has never found its confidence misplaced.)

Aberystwyth.

15. At University College, Aberystwyth, there are about a dozen Indian students, most of them studying agriculture. It was evident to Dr. Quayle that the Indian students mix freely with their fellow-students and take an active share in College life, and they expressed themselves happy and contented. Two of them last year secured their Tennis Colours, one of them is on the Students' Representative Council, and most of them attend the weekly meetings of the Literary and Debating and other Societies.

University of Wales, etc.

16. The University of Wales, on the representation of the Department, have been good enough to modify, in the case of Indian students of agriculture, their Regulations requiring all Indian students to be in possession of at least an Intermediate Certificate before they can be granted exemption from Matriculation. Such students who, whilst not having taken the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, may have secured the diploma of an Indian Agricultural College, will, if they wish to study for the degree of the University of Wales in Agriculture, be allowed to apply for exemption from Matriculation. The application will be made on their behalf by the Constituent College at which they propose to study, and the Academic Board of the University will then decide each case on its individual merit, according as they consider, on the evidence before them, that the Diploma or the special training already obtained in India merits the concession asked for.

Leeds.

17. The Acting Joint Secretary who visited the Indian students at Leeds stated that they expressed themselves highly satisfied with their University life, both in the classroom and laboratory as well as outside. Here great difficulty has again been experienced in finding practical training for the technical students. The Head of the Colour Chemistry and Dyeing Department, for example, emphasised the obstacles standing in the way of obtaining practical training facilities in British Dye Works, even for home-country students, owing to the general prejudice against the admission of apprentices, and the fear of the leakage of secret methods and processes.

Sheffield.

18. The Indian students at Sheffield, most of whom are taking engineering, have also been seriously handicapped by the lack of practical facilities, though the Department had made strenuous efforts to place them suitably. It was, however, insisted upon here, as elsewhere, that the question of race or nationality was rarely a factor in the refusals received: it was pointed out that at Sheffield about 200 engineering students in all had to be placed, and that in consequence it was almost impossible to secure admission for more than a portion of them, especially during the present slump.

Bristol.

19. At Bristol there is an East and West Club, with an Indian student as secretary, its object being to bring all classes of students together more regularly and systematically than is possible in the University Union, for purposes of debates, discussions and social evenings. It was also learned that an organisation, external to the University, had lately been started with a view to introducing Indian students, so far as possible, to English home life. The Acting Joint Secretary found the Indian students at Bristol most enthusiastic in their praise of their "Alma Mater" and its staff generally.

General conclusions from visits.

20. In the course of these visits the Joint Secretaries had the opportunity of meeting the Vice-Chancellors and many prominent Professors of the various Universities. Rules and Regulations which seemed to bear hardly on Indian students were often discussed, and it is not too much to claim that in this way their position has been materially improved. On every side there was evident on the part of Professors and Lecturers a general readiness and good-will to do all that was possible to smooth away the difficulties lying in the path of the young students who have come from so far across the seas, and to make them feel thoroughly at home in their new environment.

21. It was distinctly encouraging to learn that the Indian students, on their side, were showing, by their more active participation in games and in all the various social activities that go to the making of student life in this country, that they were doing their best to get the utmost possible value from their University education. The necessity for this was strongly emphasised in last year's Report, and it is a point which cannot be too often reiterated. It is not too much to say that most of the British Universities now recognise that it is more or less an Imperial obligation, that well-qualified overseas students should be encouraged as much as possible to pursue their studies or seek their practical training in this country; in return they have the right to expect that Indian and other students from abroad will show themselves jealous and proud of the reputation of their Colleges, both in the class and examination rooms, as well as in the Debating Hall or on the playing fields.

Conference of Local Advisers and Indian Students' Department.

22. Special reference must be made to a Conference held in April at the Office of the High Commissioner, presided over by the Joint Secretaries, and attended by the Secretaries to the Oxford Delegacy for Oriental Students, and to the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Committee, as well as by the Local Advisers from Glasgow and Edinburgh, when many important matters relative to the admission and welfare of Indian students in this country were fully discussed. The special points dealt with in the preceding paragraphs received confirmation from the views and experience of the Local Advisers and the Oxford and Cambridge Secretaries, and it was generally agreed that the Indian students everywhere were identifying themselves much more than heretofore, with the common and corporate life of the Colleges. In all this it is permissible to read a very happy and healthy omen for the future. It is hoped in future to make such conferences a regular feature of the work of the Department.

Changes in Regulations.

23. Several changes of importance have taken place in the various educational and professional regulations during the current year, and attention should be drawn especially to those relating to Junior and Senior students at Oxford (para. 52-55), to the revised schedule of examinations for admission to an Inn of Court (para. 116), and to alterations for registration as a medical student by the General Medical Council. The General Medical Council has now laid down that "on and after the 1st January, 1923, before registration as a student, every candidate shall produce evidence that he has attained the age of 17 years and will be required to have passed, in addition to the examination in general education, an examination in elementary physics and in elementary chemistry, conducted or recognised by one of the Licensing Bodies." By this regulation the lowest age of entry is raised by one year, and elementary physics is added to the Examination.

Accounts of Department.

24. The accounts of the Department are shown in Appendix I, and it is interesting to note the increased amount disbursed by the Department, coupled with the decreasing administrative expenses. The tabular statement below summarises clearly the amount of money administered both from Indian revenues and in respect of moneys received from the parents and guardians of students, and also the cost of the Department in connection with these matters :—

—	Actual Amounts.		Estimated Amount.
	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
Scholarships (including Special Grants-in-Aid) ...	£18,855	£19,586	£25,550
Grants to Educational and other bodies (*a*) ...	1,238	1,457	1,625
21, Cromwell Road	3,724	2,948	2,385
Guardianship Expenditure (received from private sources).	16,544	19,522	17,250
TOTAL	40,361	43,513	46,810
Administrative Expenses (*b*)	5,883	5,758	5,505

NOTES: (*a*) Includes an annual grant of £375 to the Burma Society.
(*b*) These amounts do not include any proportionate charges for services and staff shared with other departments. (*See* Note '*f*', Appendix I.)

WORK OF DEPARTMENT.

Work of Department, 1921-22.

25. The work of the Department has remained at approximately the same level as during the preceding year, for although there was a falling off in the number of newly-arrived students, the number of students interviewed has increased, and the enquiries have been maintained at approximately the same level.

	1920-21	1921-22
(1) Total number of individual students interviewed	1,086	1,223
(2) Total number of newly-arrived students interviewed, included in (1)	517	129
(3) Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival	196	138
(4) Letters received	9,639	10,113
(5) Letters despatched	11,807	9,004
(6) Total number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from Educational Institutions	210	181

26. One hundred and forty-four students were in the charge of the Joint Secretaries during the year, including 89 Government Scholars, 9 Sussex Trust Scholars and 13 Mysore Scholars. The amount of money administered on behalf of students under guardianship during the period 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, amounted to £13,936, besides a further amount of £5,322 administered by the Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Admissions.

27. During the year promises of admission at educational institutions, other than Oxford and Cambridge, were obtained for 135* students out of 171* applicants. Of the remaining 36, no decisions had been received in 13 cases by the end of the year, 8 applications had been withdrawn, and in only 15 could no offer of admission be obtained. Of this latter number, 8 were refused by the Institutions concerned because of insufficient qualifications, 3 wished to enter colleges where there were no vacancies, and the other 4 cases were those of applications on behalf of students for exemption from passing one of the preliminary examinations required for admission to an Inn of Court, which exemption the Inn declined to grant.

Function of Department.

28. It might be well here to point out that the function of the Department is not, as is sometimes imagined, solely confined to obtaining the admission of students to various education institutions. It also acts as a Bureau of Information, from which can be obtained an exact statement of the qualifications necessary for admission to the various Universities and Colleges, and which can ascertain if the preliminary qualifications of applicants are satisfactory, and if not, how they may best be improved; and many such enquiries are received and dealt with every year. In addition, full and detailed information is always at hand with regard to the various courses of study and training, the fees involved, the period of residence necessary, the number of terms to be kept, and the different examinations to be passed. Changes or modifications in the Rules and Regulations of the Universities and the various Professional Societies are noted, and information on these and similar matters is circulated amongst the Advisory Committees in India, so that intending students may be informed in good time.

Engineering Adviser's Department.

29. The Engineering Adviser to the Students' Department reports that 53 new students consulted him this year as compared with 93 and 78 during the previous two years. He ascribes the falling off in the number to the cost of living, to increase in the fees of educational institutions in this country, and to the adverse rates of exchange. Of these 53, 13 were graduates, 11 intermediates, 14 matriculates, and 15 had only school education. During the year, considerable difficulty has been found in securing practical training for Engineering and Technology students in this country, owing to the industrial and labour conditions in this country, and in several cases it has been necessary to make arrangements on the Continent, France, Denmark, etc. Workshop training in the Engineering Trade has been particularly hard to obtain. In addition, great difficulties are being found in placing students at workshops and factories

Difficulties of obtaining practical training.

* These figures included applications on behalf of unsuccessful applicants for Oxford and Cambridge who had requested that admission should be secured for them elsewhere.

unless they have had a good and efficient college technical education, as managers are disinclined to take students for training in workshops on the strength of a purely general school education, and in cases where such insufficiently educated students come to this country it has been practically impossible to secure for them the facilities which they desire. And even for well qualified students facilities have not been easy to obtain on account of the prevailing trade depression. Nevertheless in the cases of the only five applications received from suitably qualified students for workshop training, the Engineering Adviser was able to accommodate all five.

30. A feature of the year has been the increased number of applications for training in the Traffic Department of the English railway. Difficulty in obtaining such training was encountered during the period of the railway strike with its consequent general disorganisation, but it has been possible to make arrangements for all the nine students who applied during the year. Railway Traffic Training.

31. In this connection, the Engineering Adviser suggests that the special attention of students should be drawn to the fact that though no very high standard of technical qualification is required for such training, the number of appointments available to trained students is by no means large. Moreover, hardly any such appointments are made by the Secretary of State in this country for Indian State railways. A student who adopts traffic training here to secure an appointment in India without reasonable assurance of such an appointment on its completion is running a grave risk.

PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

32. The Local Adviser at Edinburgh reports that there are 119 Indian students who have matriculated to the University, divided among the various Faculties as follows: Edinburgh.

21	in Faculty	of	Arts.
66	,,	,,	Science.
1	,,	,,	Law.
27	,,	,,	Medicine.
4	,,	,,	Commerce.

33. There are between 15 and 20 students studying in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 2 at the Dental Hospital, and 3 in the Heriot-Watt College. Many of these have been in touch with the Local Adviser. There have been 9 students under guardianship during the year; and a Government of India Scholar, studying Fermentation and Distillation at the Heriot-Watt College, has also been under the charge of the Local Adviser.

34. That the University Authorities recognise and appreciate the value and necessity of the work done by the Local Adviser at Edinburgh will be gathered from the fact that the following paragraph will be inserted by the University in future issues of the University Calendar:

"INDIAN STUDENTS.

"By the appointment of the High Commissioner of India, with the concurrence of the Senatus, Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, University Lecturer on Chemistry in relation to Medicine, is Adviser to Indian Students in Edinburgh. They can obtain from him information or advice which may be useful to them in planning their course of study; and he will act as their guardian and as the administrator of their funds, if desired to do so by their parents."

35. The Local Adviser reports that the volume of correspondence received at Edinburgh through the Office of the High Commissioner, and also directly from persons in India, has been considerable. The number of applications for admission to the University through the former channel was 37, of which 33 were successful, and the corresponding numbers through the latter were 5 and 5 respectively. Full information and the appropriate pamphlets were supplied in all cases. In addition to enquiries concerning the University, there were also many concerning the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Dental College and the Heriot-Watt College, and in one case as to schools for boys.

Necessity for original certificates.

36. The Adviser again draws attention to the necessity of applications for the Certificate of Fitness to commence any University course being accompanied by *original* certificates, delay having ensued in some cases owing to copies only being sent. Moreover, students who intend to take classes of Chemistry and of Accounting and Business Method for graduation purposes may be reminded that in each of these subjects there is an Admission Examination, quite apart from the Preliminary Examination.

Increased length of certain degree courses.

37. Within the University changes have been made in several directions during the past year. In Pure Science a new Ordinance came into force in October, 1921, whereby candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science must attend not less than nine courses of instruction in the course of not less than four academical years, as against at least seven courses of instruction in not less than three academical years under the old Ordinance. The new Ordinance also institutes a Degree with Honours (First, Second and Third Class). For the Honours Degree the candidate, during not less than three years, must have attended seven courses, and passed examinations in not less than three and not more than five of the subjects specified, and thereafter have, for at least one year, pursued advanced studies in the University of Edinburgh in one of the Schools named.

38. Another Ordinance, which also came into force in October, 1921, sets forth the regulations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Science in Mining and Metallurgy and Doctor of Science in Mining and Metallurgy. For the B.Sc. Degree " candidates must, in the course of not less than four academical years, attend at least the sixteen courses of instruction prescribed under Section VIII of this Ordinance." Candidates must also spend at least two periods of three months each in practical work in a mine. The Midlands of Scotland being a centre of the coal, iron and steel industries, this Degree should become one of considerable practical value.

Increased fees.

39. In last year's Report attention was called to the raising of Tuition Fees, and the proposed increase in Matriculation and Examination Fees for Graduation. The Matriculation Fee is now doubled, being two guineas for the academic year or one guinea for a Summer Session, and the Examination Fees for Graduation are now 50 per cent. greater than last year.

40. The Local Adviser draws attention to the inconvenience caused by the failure of parents and guardians to send regular remittances, and also to the urgent necessity of students passing an Intermediate Arts or Science Examination in India, and thus avoiding the inevitable waste of time and money until the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities is passed.

Glasgow.

41. The Local Adviser at Glasgow reports that in October, 1921, there were 62 matriculated Indian students; of these, 55 were students of Engineering, 14 of whom studied at the Royal Technical College, 3 of Medicine, 1 of Arts, 1 of Arts and Science, 1 of Agriculture, and 1 of Sugar Manufacture. Thirty-nine applications were received by the University, 15 of which were made through the Indian Students' Department; of these 15, 13 were accepted by the University and 2 were rejected. Of the remaining 24, 21 were accepted and 3 withdrew, that is to say, all but two applicants were accepted for admission. It is, however, unfortunate that attention must be drawn to the fact that out of the 34 students accepted for admission, 15 failed to arrive or to give any explanation of their failure. This is likely to create difficulties with the University authorities and it is hoped that students to whom admission has been promised to any educational institution in this country will at the very first opportunity notify the institution concerned of their inability to accept admission, should their personal circumstances warrant such a step.

42. The decision of the Senate that students cannot be accepted in the second year classes in Engineering will apply to applicants for October, 1922. It will be noticed that the majority of the Indian students take Engineering courses, and it is a matter for regret that the necessary facilities for practical training have been difficult to obtain owing to the great trade depression on the Clydeside, a remark which is, of course, applicable to English as well as Indian students.

43. There are at Glasgow three students under guardianship and one Government scholar. Five students were successful in passing their Final Examination in Engineering Science in April, and one student has been awarded the Royal Technical College Diploma in Sugar Manufacture.

44. There are no changes in the University regulations which affect Indian students during the coming session. The four-year course in Engineering has not yet been authorised, and will not therefore be in force in October, 1922, but additional classes are to be organised in order to assist students who cannot overtake the work in three years, and to bridge over the gap between the three and four years curriculum.

45. The Local Adviser at Manchester reports that there are 42 students at present following courses at the University, 30 in the Faculty of Technology, eight in the Faculty of Science, three in the Faculty of Commerce, and one in the Faculty of Law. In addition to these, three Technology students have discontinued their courses, and one (Mr. V. N. Sahai), an Indian Government scholar, died on 1st March, 1922. One student is under the guardianship of the Local Adviser, two are Indian Government scholars, and one is a Mysore Government scholar. Manchester.

46. Of the 12 Technology students (including the late Mr. Sahai) who were in attendance during the session 1920-21, four graduated in July, 1921, one obtaining a second class degree and three third class. Of these, three have returned to India, while one is conducting research work at the College of Technology. Two students passed the second year examinations, and will sit for their final examination in June, 1922. One student passed the first year examinations and part of the Intermediate B.Sc. Tech. examination, and proceeded to the second year of his course. The remaining four students were following special courses in the College, and of these two are obtaining practical experience in paper mills in Scotland, and one is continuing the special course for a further year. The three Science students passed their examinations and proceeded to the next year of their course. The three Commerce students also passed the sessional examinations. The student in the Faculty of Education satisfactorily completed his course, which applied especially to the Teaching of the Deaf, and has now returned to India.

47. Since 1st April, 1921, 16 applications for the admission of Indian students to courses in the University of Manchester have been received by the Local Adviser from the Joint Secretary. Of these, six were offered admission in the academic year 1921-22, but they did not present themselves for enrolment; two were not qualified to enter upon a University course; one had to be refused admission owing to lack of accommodation in the Department which he desired to enter; and one was unable to obtain at Manchester the course he desired. One is an apprentice in an engineering works, and has been given permission to begin research work and proceed to the Master's Degree so soon as he has obtained the M.Sc. of Bombay University. The remaining five are on the list of applications for the session 1922-23.

48. The fees for degree and certificate courses in the Faculty of Technology were increased to £60 per annum as from October, 1921. The fees for special courses were also increased by 50 per cent. Increased Fees.

49. The Ordinances and Regulations for the Degree of B.Sc. Tech. have now been revised with a view to the provision of Higher Courses in the Faculty. These Higher Courses will extend over three years from the starting point marked by the present Intermediate B.Sc. Tech. examination, and their standard will thus be at least one year in advance of the present courses. Candidates taking one of the Higher Courses will have the opportunity of graduating, with first, second or third class Honours. These courses will come into operation in October, 1922. Students who enter the College through the Matriculation Examination, or its equivalent, will be eligible to enter upon a College course leading to the ordinary Degree of B.Sc. Tech. Higher Courses in Technology.

50. In July, 1921, Mr. R. H. Patuck of Bombay offered to give £100 5 per cent. War Loan, the interest from which should be awarded each year to the best all-round Indian student in the College of Technology—not only in studies, but in the social and athletic life of the College. Candidates for this prize will be nominated by the Indian students in the College of Technology. Prize awarded by Mr. Patuck.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Oxford Admissions.

51. Applications for admission to Oxford and Cambridge are still far in excess of the number of vacancies. At Oxford the total number of applicants for October, 1921, on the list of the Delegacy for Oriental students, which closed on 31st March, 1921, was 80, including Burmese; 26 were accepted, and of these 23 had applied through this Department. There were also 6 I.C.S. probationers and 21 Forestry Probationers admitted to Oxford.

New Statute regarding status of Junior and Senior Students

52. An important new change is to be noted in the conditions relating to the status of the Senior and Junior Indian students, who have the privilege of taking courses in a shorter time than is required of ordinary undergraduates. The new Statute has already come into force, but any student entitled to claim the status and the privileges of an Indian junior student under the old regulations may do so until the first day of the Michaelmas Term, 1923.

53. This new Statute confers Junior status on Indian B.A.s or B.Sc.s provided that their degree includes the study of English, and in addition two of the following languages: Latin, German, Greek, French, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian and Classical Chinese; one of these languages must be either Latin, Greek, French or German. Further provisions lay down that all Junior students must take an Honours School in either the First or Second Public Examinations, or the School of Agriculture and Forestry.

54 Senior students must have studied for three years at a recognised Indian University and have obtained a degree with first or second class honours. Both the Degree and the University require the approval of the Hebdomadal Council, but it may be taken for granted that the Universities and the Degrees which have been already approved will still be accepted. It is provided that Senior students can only obtain the B.A. degree with Honours and not a pass degree.

55. It should be noted that as a result of this new Statute, no Senior student will be able to offer Forestry or Agriculture for a degree. A candidate who desires to take either of these Schools should, therefore, apply for Junior (and not Senior) Status.

Cambridge Admissions.

56. The Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Committee, Cambridge, reports that during the financial year 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, there were 81 applications and 20 enquiries of a general nature. Admission was secured for 38 undergraduate and 9 research students, of whom 19 undergraduate and 4 research students had made their applications through this Department. There were also 6 I.C.S. probationers and 1 Forestry probationer admitted.

57. He states that the total number of Indian students at Cambridge is 139, including Government scholars, Indian Civil Service probationers and Forest Service probationers (as compared with 100 in 1913). Of these students 33 are in their first year and 25 are research students. In comparing the number of Indian students with the total number of students in residence it must be remembered that they form only a part of the foreign and overseas students, who number approximately 500, and that an increase in the number of Indian students cannot be considered apart from the larger problem. It is improbable that any increase in the number of Indian students will take place in the near future. It is interesting to note the increase in the number of research students as compared with the pre-war conditions, when the Indians were more generally undergraduates, but this is probably due to the general advance in education in India and to the creation of the Ph.D. degree in the University.

58. During the year 38 Indian students sat for a Tripos. In the results 5 were placed in the First Class, 15 in the Second and 16 in the Third. One Diploma in Agriculture has been gained by an Indian student during the period, one in Public Health and two in Tropical Health, and two Indian students have been granted Certificates of Research.

Guardianship at Cambridge.

59. The number of students under guardianship was 33, but the funds held by the Secretary on their behalf were less than they had been at any previous time. This was due, to some extent, to the fall in the exchange and financial difficulties in India, but also, largely, to the growing custom of students opening private accounts at local branches of the banks in Cambridge.

60. Special attention has been given to the whole system of guardianship, the results of which will be felt later. The solution arrived at is based upon the peculiar circumstances of Cambridge. Strict guardianship is only enforced

when (i) the parent desires it and (ii) when the student has proved himself incapable of managing his money and the College insists on it. Normally, the degree of control is not strictly defined, as it is felt that some degree of elasticity is desirable, and it may be pointed out that such a solution is possible and desirable where there is a College system which in itself guarantees a general supervision; too strict a guardianship would tend to encroach upon College rights, and in practice the system, as worked, proves itself sound.

61. It is interesting to note that of research students, 11 came from the Lahore (Punjab) University and that the majority are studying Biology and Geology, 4 Physics and Chemistry and 4 Oriental studies.

62. The High Commissioner paid a special visit to Cambridge in February, and discussed various general questions concerning Indian students with Mr. Thatcher, the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee. He also discussed with Sir Geoffrey Butler, Secretary of the Research Students' Board, and with Mr. Reddaway, Censor for non-Collegiate students, certain difficulties which have arisen from time to time in connection with the admission of research students, of whom a considerable number are Indians, and it is confidently hoped that, as a result of this informal conference, well-qualified Indian research students will find little difficulty in securing admission either to Fitzwilliam Hall (the non-Collegiate centre) or to one of the Colleges. The High Commissioner, on the occasion of this visit, also visited the Cambridge Indian Civil Service Club, which in the previous year he had address on the subject of Indian Finance, and gave (by request) an address on the development of the system of administration in British India. High Commissioner's visits to Cambridge.

63. In March the High Commissioner attended a meeting of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, when such important questions as the admission and training of I.C.S. and Forestry probationers were discussed with the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Committee, as well as various matters concerning ordinary Indian candidates applying for admission to the University. At this meeting a warm appreciation, in which the High Commissioner cordially concurred, was expressed of the services of Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.I.E., as Secretary to the Delegacy. High Commissioner's visit to Oxford.

64. In recording the resignation of Mr. S. M. Burrows of the Secretaryship of the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, we would wish to pay tribute to the valuable services which he has rendered to the interests of Indian students at Oxford for the last ten years. In the beginning of 1913 Mr. Burrows was appointed Local Adviser to Indian students under the jurisdiction of the India Office (Indian Students' Department), holding this post until 1916, when he became Secretary to the new Oriental Delegacy established in that year. Although no longer under the direct jurisdiction of the India Office, he remained in close touch with the Students' Department and gave great assistance in all matters dealing with Oxford University. A comparison of the number of Indian students at Oxford when Mr. Burrows took office (70) with the number of students now in residence (about 150) shows how much their admission has been facilitated during his period of office, and no small part of the credit for this must be given to Mr. Burrows himself. But here, as at Cambridge, further extension of numbers must not be looked to in the near future. Mr. Burrows was succeeded as Secretary to the Oriental Delegacy by Mr. E. H. Walsh, C.S.I.

65. At Cambridge Mr. W. S. Thatcher took over from Mr. Burnaby the duties of Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee. Mr. Burnaby, although he held this office for only a short time, had to deal with the great pressure of the post-war rush of students, and recognition is due to the assistance he rendered during the tenure of his office.

66. The Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, whose Report was presented to Parliament in March, 1922, considered the question of the admission of Indian students. The Report stated that a memorandum had been received from the India Office in which the Secretary of State expressed a hope that more accommodation would be provided in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for Indian students, preferably in the Colleges, or, if necessary, with the non-Collegiate Bodies, and suggested that the admission of Indians should be regulated on more uniform organised lines to be determined by the Universities themselves. Report of Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge.

67. On the questions thus raised no specific recommendations were made by the Commission, to whom it appeared that they were such as could not be considered in relation to Indian students only. The matter was therefore dealt with by the Commission in relation to the whole question of "Students from Abroad," and the views expressed and conclusions reached are so interesting and instructive as to merit quotation in full:—

"In view of the present crowded state of the two Universities, and of the probability that the pressure of numbers will continue to a considerable extent in future, it may fairly be contended that the Universities as places of udergraduate education should give a preference, in the matter of the admission of undergraduates, to applicants domiciled in the United Kingdom. At the same time we recognise that it would be unwise to lay down any hard and fast rule on the subject. There will always be exceptional cases. Rhodes Scholars and Government probationers from India are obvious examples. But there are doubtless many cases where a claim to favourable consideration is less clear and yet is real and proper to be taken into account. For instance, fathers who were themselves at Oxford or Cambridge, though now settled abroad, may naturally desire to send their sons to their old College and University, and their College may as naturally wish to keep up the family connection. Again, it would seem unreasonable to put difficulties in the way of admitting to Oxford and Cambridge young men who have received their school education in this country solely on the ground that their parents are domiciled outside of these islands.

"On the whole, subject, of course, to any educational tests which the University may see fit to require, we think it must be left to the Colleges and the non-Collegiate Authorities, unfettered by any definite regulations, to decide whom they will and whom they will not accept as undergraduates. At the same time we venture to hope that all the Authorities concerned will combine to discourage the practice, not uncommon, we understand, among Indian students, of coming over to this country without any kind of previous arrangement with College or University, and then appealing *ad misericordiam* for admission on the ground of the situation in which their own action has placed them. If it became generally known that applications in such circumstances were unlikely to be accepted, the practice would not long survive.

"It should be clearly understood that the foregoing remarks apply only to students from abroad who seek admission to Oxford and Cambridge as undergraduates. The case of students desirous of carrying on graduate studies stands, we think, on a different footing. Here the first interests to be considered are those of learning and the advancement of knowledge. Students of maturer age who have already proved their capacity and willingness to carry on the work of research should be welcomed by the Universities, no matter from what country they may come."

MR. SEN'S VISIT TO INDIA.

68. Mr. N. C. Sen, Joint Secretary, when on leave in India, was invited by the Government of India to visit some of the Local Advisory Committees. Mr. Sen gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, and in this way he was able to discuss, personally and profitably, outstanding matters which had been the subject of correspondence between the Indian Students' Department in London and the Committees in India. At these interviews the present position of Indian students in the United Kingdom, the congestion in the British Universities and many similar matters were fully discussed.

69. While in Calcutta Mr. Sen visited the offices of the Advisory Committee there, and went thoroughly into several matters with Mr. Holme, the Acting Secretary. Subsequently he had interviews with Sir A. Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, who is also a member of the Local Committee; the Honourable Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister for Education; and several official and non-official members of the Bengal Council. Everywhere he found a keen desire for information in regard to educational facilities in Great Britain and all the various matters affecting Indian students who contemplated coming to this country for study or training.

70. Mr. Sen also had interviews with the Earl of Lytton, who had recently arrived as Governor of Bengal, and whose close interest in Indian students and extensive knowledge of their requirements are well known.

71. From Calcutta Mr. Sen proceeded to Dacca, where he had opportunities of conferring on many important matters with Mr. P. J. Hartog, C.I.E., the Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University. Much useful information was also gained from the chief officials of the University, and from the Secretary and members of the local Advisory Committee. A visit was also paid to the Ashanulla Engineering School and other Institutions. It is a pleasure to mention the energy and enthusiasm of Rai Bahadur B. N. Das, the Local Secretary, who is always ready to help students in every possible way, and to supply all necessary information to those wishing to come to England.

72. Mr. Sen was granted the honour of interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy, both in Calcutta and in Delhi, and was greatly impressed and encouraged by his conversations with Lord Reading, who is most interested in, and keenly solicitous for, the welfare of Indian students in Great Britain. Before his departure from England to take up his high office, Lord Reading had paid visits to 21, Cromwell Road and the Indian Students' Hostel at Keppel Street, and had been much impressed by the work done there. Mr. Sen also had important conversations with the Honourable Sir Muhammad Shafi, Member of Education, Sir Henry Sharp, Educational Secretary, and many of the members, both official and non-official, of the Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State.

73. A subject of vital importance which constantly came up for discussion on these occasions was the present unfortunate lack in India of satisfactory facilities for obtaining public school education of the best type, a fact which necessitates so many boys coming over to Great Britain at an early age. The question is undoubtedly one which calls for serious consideration.

74. A great deal of useful information about educational facilities in India and the real needs of the young students who come to Great Britain was acquired from all these visits and interviews, and it is confidently hoped that the exchange of views which was rendered possible by Mr. Sen's tours will result in a more effective co-operation between the Committees in India and the Department here.

INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

75. The Indian Advisory Committees' Reports, which are forwarded every year, have been of great interest and tend to show that their work is becoming more recognised in India, though it seems that there is still insufficient knowledge among the students of the existence of the various Advisory Committees. The eleven Committees are constituted as follows :—

Ajmere.—Secretary, L. T. Watkins, Esq., Ajmere-Merwara, Rajputana.
Allahabad, United Provinces.—Secretary, R. K. Sorabji, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, The University, Allahabad.
Bombay.—Secretary, Professor F. M. Dastur, M.A., University Buildings, Bombay.
Calcutta, Bengal.—Acting-Secretary, J. W. Holme, Esq., 7, College Square, Calcutta.
Dacca.—Secretary, Professor B. N. Das, M.A., Dacca.
Delhi.—Secretary, S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Gauhati, Assam.—Secretary, J. Borooah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati.
Lahore, Punjab.—Secretary, Kunwar Dalip Singh, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, Punjab.
Madras.—Secretary, A. Davies, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Madras, W.
Nagpur.—Secretary, S. R. Pandit, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.
Patna.—Secretary, Sri Narayanan Sahay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna College.

76. There is one point which seems to call for special note. The annual reports of the various Committees do not all cover the same period, and are thus published at different times of the year, and it is not possible, therefore, to refer to all of them, as would be desirable, in the current Report of the Department. The Committees are therefore to be asked if it will not be possible for a uniform administration year to be arranged to coincide with the official year of the Government of India, and thus to cover a similar period—April to March—as this Report.

Students proceeding to America.

77. Attention is drawn in several of the reports to the number of students proceeding to America. This fact has already been brought to the notice of the Department on account of various difficulties due to the new American Immigration Law encountered by students arriving in England with the intention of proceeding to America. The matter was taken up with the American Consul-General, and he stated that he would be prepared to accept a letter from the Students' Department as satisfactory evidence that the bearer actually was a student, and thus exempt from the American " quota " limitation. This could also be used to satisfy any difficulties which might be raised by the Shipping Companies.

Allahabad.

78. The Annual Report for the year 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, from the United Provinces Students' Advisory Committee, shows that the Committee has been re-organised with a view to encouraging young Indian professors, who have lately returned to the Province after completing their studies abroad, to give the Committee the benefit of their more recent experience of foreign countries. The Report tends to show that fewer students have shown a desire to proceed to England, the reason given being the present political situation 251 students consulted the Committee during the current year, as against 681 in 1920-21, and personal enquiries and interviews amounted to 175, as against 379 in the preceding year. The Committee were of opinion that the number of Indian students in Britain at present was abnormally large, as many who had waited till the war should end had gone in a batch in the years 1919-20, but in a short time, as these men completed their education, the demand for admissions at British Universities would decrease.

Bihar and Orissa.

79. The last Report received from the Bihar and Orissa Advisory Committee covers the year ending 31st March, 1921, and shows a considerable decline in the number of applications, there being only 48 enquiries as compared with 129 for the preceding year. This is attributed to the fact that the crowded state of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and the consequent increased difficulty of securing admission, has become generally known to students, and also partly to the circumstance that candidates who now ask for information are mainly those who seriously contemplate proceeding to the United Kingdom for their studies. This may be seen from the fact that of the 48 who applied for information, 15 actually left for the United Kingdom, as against 8 out of 29 in the preceding year. It is noticeable that of the 48 above referred to, only 17 had graduated in India.

Bombay.

80. The Bombay Advisory Committee reports that there has been no change during the year in the personnel of the Committee and the Corresponding Members. The number of students who applied for information in 1921-22 was 755, as compared with 681 in the previous year; the number of enquiries made by personal visits was 448, against 379 of the preceding year. To the knowledge of the Committee, 29 enquirers have gone to England, as against 53 in the preceding year. The Committee expresses its appreciation of the assistance it has received from the Students' Department, describing its replies to references as clear, exhaustive, and designed to serve the interests of Indian students. In regard to the students themselves, the Committee is glad to observe that the ancient prejudices appear to be disappearing, and that they seem more inclined to accept the advice offered to them.

Calcutta.

81 The report of the Advisory Committee at Calcutta shows a decrease in the number of applications, being only 298 as opposed to 369 in the preceding year; the number of interviews was 315 as against 552, and letters of introduction given to students about to proceed abroad 64 as opposed to 80. This reduction in the work is attributed to the fact that the after-war congestion is now at an end and conditions are returning to the normal; a further cause in undoubtedly the decline in the value of the rupee, combined with the increase in the cost of tuition fees at the English Universities. It is interesting to note that out of 298 students applying for information, 109 were of graduate standing.

82. This Committee defines very clearly the extent of its activities, which it has divided into two channels (1) collection and dissemination of information concerning courses of study, methods of admission, general conditions in Universities and educational institutions outside India, and (2) endeavouring to obtain for students admission to Universities in the United Kingdom. It is satisfactory that it should be so clearly brought to notice that the functions of this Department as of the Students' Committee, have a two-fold object, and are not by any means confined to procuring admission.

83. Attention is drawn to two problems which have come into prominence during and since the war. The first is the failure of certain students to take advantage of offers of admission received from British Universities and Colleges, and the reason for this is assumed to be the fall in the exchange value of the rupee. While it is thus realised that failures to accept admission after definite offers have been made is likely to create difficulties with the Universities in England, it is felt that the situation is due almost entirely to economic causes.

84. The second problem is the increasing desire of Indian students to proceed to America and Germany for technical instruction, prompted to a great extent by reports of easy financial conditions, giving the impression that a student could live on a very small amount, and, in the case of America, probably maintain himself by outside work whilst taking a degree. The true conditions have been brought to the notice of such applicants, who have been warned not to take optimistic accounts of cheap living in America and Germany on their face value without making more careful enquiries.

85. The Report from the Dacca Committee shows the number of applications dealt with as 101, as compared with 174 last year, but apparently only 8 students left India during the year, 4 for England, 2 for America and 2 for Germany. The Advisory Committee notes a decrease in the work during the year, and attributes it to the high cost of living in England, a better knowledge of the difficulties of admission which are prevailing, and possibly, also, to the political conditions. A special feature of interest is the increasing demand for information about studies in America, and the Secretary of the Committee, as a result of his various enquiries, is able to state that there is very little opportunity for Indian students to earn a part of their expenses by working in America, and that students would require an income of $1,500, which is over £300 per annum. He draws special attention also to the necessity of obtaining a passport *visa* from an American Consul in India, and also the production of a letter from the Students' Department showing that they are *bonâ fide* students. Dacca.

86. The Secretary also refers to the visit of Mr. N. C. Sen, who had a long talk in his office on matters connected with the Committee and the Department, went through some of the files, and also discussed the difficulties of obtaining practical training. Mr. Sen also met Mr. Emerson, the President of the Committee and some of the other members. Mr. Sen's visi[t]

87. The Delhi Advisory Committee reports that 5 students left that Province during the year; 2 went to Germany, 2 to the United Kingdom and 1 to the United States of America. There were altogether 32 enquiries from different persons with regard to their studies in foreign countries, including 3 from women students who anticipated proceeding to England shortly. There has been an appreciable increase in the amount of work and, judging from the number of enquiries received and students interviewed, a still greater increase is anticipated. The number of applications for specific information about studies in England has been steadily growing for the last two or three years. The Committee has also reported a growing tendency on the part of students to go to the United States of America. Delhi.

88 The Report of the Lahore Advisory Committee for the year 1921-22 shows that during the year 483 enquiries were received; these included 168 related to Cambridge Senior Local Examination, 30 to the Bar, 31 to Medicine, 48 to Commercial and Technical Education, while 46 are classed under "General." It is believed that about 30 students proceeded to England during the period under review. Lahore.

adras

89. The Report of the Madras Advisory Committee shows a distinct decrease in the volume of work. This is attributed partly to political unrest, partly to difficulties of procuring admission to Oxford and Cambridge and consequent discouragement, partly to the depreciation of the rupee, and partly to a more general realisation that facilities for many subjects for which students go to Great Britain already exist in India; there is also the fact that the post-war pressure of students who were unable to proceed to England during the last years of the war is now coming to an end, and that the numbers of enquiries are now reverting to the normal. As in the case of the Calcutta Office, a growing tendency is noted for students to express a desire to proceed to the United States or Germany, owing to a widespread belief that facilities for practical training are more easily obtainable in America and Germany than in England, whilst the very advantageous exchange value of the mark is a further attraction in the case of Germany.

The number of enquiries was 432, as compared with 536 in 1920-22; the number of interviews was 144, as against 140 of the preceding year. It is interesting to note that of the 37 students who have gone to England, at least 24 held the B.A., an equivalent or some higher degree of the Madras University. It is noted also that London seems to be attracting more Madras students than usual.

agpur.

90. The last report from the Central Provinces Committee, which covers the period 1920-21, shows a decline in the number of applications—89, as against 140 in the preceding year; 20 students proceeded to England and America, as compared with 25 of the last year. Of these 20, no less than 8 were proceeding to America.

ssam, Ajmere,
ajputana.

91. No reports have been received from the Committees at Assam and Ajmere, Rajputana, although the Department has been in communication with them regarding various cases during the year.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

92. During the year to 31st March, 1922, the number of scholars under the charge of the Department was as follows:—

Technical Scholars	35
University Scholars	11
Domiciled European Male Scholars	6
Domiciled European Women Scholars... ...	4
Language Scholars	9
Indian Women Scholars	8
Veterinary Scholars.	5
Special Scholars	7
Holders of Grants-in-Aid	4
Holders of Sussex Trust Exhibitions and Scholarships	9
Total	98

It may be added that arrangements have now been made whereby in future State scholars from Mysore and from Kashmir will be under the charge of the Department.

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onus.

93. As from 1st January, 1922, in view of the fall in the cost of living in this country, the bonuses paid on that account to certain classes of Government scholars were reduced. The rates of Scholarship and Bonus now payable are as follows:—

Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, £300 + 15 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus unchanged.)

University and Language Scholars at Fitzwilliam Hall (Cambridge) or Non-Collegiate Body at Oxford, £250 + 25 per cent War bonus. (Bonus unchanged.)

University Language Scholars elsewhere, £250 + 16 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction of 4 per cent.)

Technical Scholars, £200 + 20 per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction of 5 per cent.)

Women Scholars at Oxford or Cambridge Colleges, £300 + 15 per cent. War bonus (Bonus unchanged.)

Other Women Scholars, £300 + 7½ per cent. War bonus. (Bonus reduction of 7½ per cent.)

94. A most important development in the Education policy of the Government of India has now to be noticed. During the year under review, practically all classes of scholarship, the conditions, award and tenure of which have up to the present been controlled and decided by the Government of India, have been provincialized. Each major Local Government is now at liberty to decide how many scholarships tenable in this country it thinks desirable to establish and maintain, and for what special subjects; similarly, the amount and tenure of the Scholarships will also be a matter for the Local Government concerned. In other words, the Scholarship Rules and Regulations, as laid down in the Government of India (Department of Education) Resolution No. 399, dated the 1st May, 1916, with subsequent emendations, may now be adopted or modified in accordance with the special educational policy of each of the Local Governments. It is hoped, however, that so far as possible, and with due regard to the special educational requirements of the Provinces, a generally uniform policy as regards the award, value and tenure of the various classes of scholarships will be adopted by the various Local Governments, after consultation, when necessary, with the High Commissioner, for a material departure from those conditions would lead to obvious difficulties on this side. Proposals for maintaining such general uniformity have been submitted by the High Commissioner to the Government of India and the various Local Governments, and the matter is at present under consideration. Provincialization of Scholarships.

95. Among the successes of Government Scholars during the current year, special reference should be made to the F.R.C.S. (London) obtained by Miss S. P. Ghosh, who is the first Indian woman to obtain this high and much coveted distinction. Miss Ghosh was awarded a State scholarship tenable in Europe for Indian women, and arrived in England in 1916. She already held the M.B. of Calcutta University, and obtained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diplomas in October, 1917, and the L.M. of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, in 1919. Successes of Government Scholars.

Mr. N. D. Chakravati, M.Sc. (Calcutta), was elected to a Senior Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. S. K. Chatterji, M.A. (Calcutta), obtained the degree of D.Litt. at the University of London.

Miss N. Nayak, B.A., B.T. (Calcutta), obtained the Oxford Diploma of Education.

Mr. H. P. Waran, B.A. Hons. (Madras), obtained his Ph.D. at Cambridge.

96. We regret to have to report the death of Mr. V. N. Sahai, a Scholar studying at the Manchester University. He had been studying paper manufacture, and had made himself much liked by his teachers and fellow students.

97. No difficulty has been found in securing admission to suitable Universities, Technical Colleges, and similar institutions for the Indian technical scholars sent to this country, and opportunity may be taken to acknowledge the generosity of the various Universities, such as Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol and Wales, who have shown every readiness to admit Indian students to their various Departments of Science, Technology, etc. Unfortunately, the stagnation in trade and commerce which has been a marked feature of the British industrial situation during the past two years, as well as such disturbances as strikes and lock-outs, especially in the engineering trades, have made it increasingly difficult to secure practical workshop or factory training for the technical students on the completion of their University or College course. This handicap is, of course, not confined to Indian students: it is understood that the large Engineering Departments such as that of Glasgow University, have found it nearly impossible to provide anything like adequate practical facilities for the great majority of their students. In other branches of industry, such as leather and paper-making, we have come across instances of British firms who have frankly stated their unwillingness, for various reasons, to take Indian students for practical training. Such a policy on the part of home manufacturers is, as was emphasised in the previous Report, much to be deplored, but it is hoped that the steps now being taken to induce British firms to adopt a more generous attitude, will eventually bring about a decided improvement. The High Commissioner has Facilities for practical training.

himself given careful consideration to the matter, and has decided that, other things being approximately equal, preference in the placing of Indian contracts for stores and material will be given to those firms who are prepared to take Indian Technical students when asked to do so.

98. The following firms have during the present year accepted scholars and students for practical training, and students have been accepted for traffic training on the railways mentioned :

Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
,, Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
,, The General Electric Co., Ltd., Wilton, Birmingham.
,, The English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.
,, Travaux-Hydraulics et Entreprises Générales, Grenoble.
,, Alexander Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Bullshorn, Aberdeenshire.
,, Hearne Paper Mills, Barnsley, Yorks.
,, Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Invergowrie, Dundee.
,, Beecher & Co., Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.
,, Sandycroft, Ltd., Sandycroft, near Chester.
,, Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

The London and North Western Railway.
,, Great Eastern Railway.
,, Great Central Railway.
,, Midland Railway.
,, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
,, Furness Railway.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

onditions.

99. A sum of £500 has been set aside for the award by the High Commissioner of grants-in-aid to specially deserving students in this country. The grants thus made are recovered by the Government of India from the Local Governments of the Provinces to which the individual recipients belong. The conditions governing the award of such grants are stringent; applications are considered only from students of exceptional merit who, after having pursued the greater part of their work in this country at their own expense, have been prevented, or are likely to be prevented, by lack of funds from completing the special study or research on which they are engaged; further, the special investigations they wish to pursue must be of such high standard as to be likely to lead to the definite advancement of knowledge.

100. The grants-in-aid during the current year have been given to (1) Mr. R. N. Chaudhuri, who is employed in research in Physics at King's College, London, and is working for the Doctorate of the London University; (2) Mr. C. C. Desai, student at Cambridge; (3) Dr. H. N. Ghosh, who is pursuing bacteriological research at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

101. A grant-in-aid is still drawn by Mr. Mukul Chandra Dey, a student at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, which was awarded in **1920** by the Secretary of State in Council in view of the exceptional nature of his studies and of his undoubted capacity as an artist.

102. It is greatly regretted that the Government of Bengal has found itself unable owing to financial stringency to take any part in financing this scheme for grants-in-aid; as a result of which the Government of India has issued instructions that such grants may not be awarded to students from that Province.

103. The grant-in-aid scheme, which has been in force for some years, has proved most successful in helping good students to complete valuable work. As only picked students of proved ability are eligible for the grants, it is obvious that in this way and in due course, India may hope to reap the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the trained scholars and scientists who have thus been enabled to get the utmost possible value from their studies and investigations in England and elsewhere. A reference to the extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities, given in paragraph 67, shows that the Commission attached great importance to the provision of opportunities and facilities for research work, and, as will be seen, the opinion is definitely expressed that students of maturer age who have already proved their capacity and willingness to carry on the work of research should be welcomed by the Universities, no matter from what country they may come. It is to provide every possible encouragement and opportunity for Indian students of this type that the grants-in-aid have been instituted.

GUARDIANSHIP.

104. During the year 46 students have been under the guardianship of the Department (33 under that of the Joint Secretaries, 9 under the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, 3 under the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and 1 under the Local Adviser at Manchester).

105. The difficulties noted in the last Report with regard to the arrival of remittances have somewhat improved this year, but too much importance cannot be laid upon the urgent necessity of sending remittances regularly, and this consideration applies to all students in this country, whether under guardianship or not. Unless this is done, the student will be compelled to borrow in order to meet his current expenses: when the instalment actually does arrive most of it goes in repaying his debts, with the result that he is again short of funds, and is forced to adopt a system of borrowing to keep himself until the following instalment, when he pays off his debts and begins borrowing again. Once a student has started borrowing, it is very difficult for him to shake off the habit. Delay in sendi remittances.

106 During the year it has been possible for students under guardianship to be visited much more frequently, and thus closer relations have been established with these students than would otherwise be possible.

107. The balance held on the 31st March, 1922, by the Joint Secretaries and the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester on account of students under guardianship was £3,838 16*s*. 3*d*.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

108. The House Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road, now consists of:—

Mr. J. W. Bhore, General Secretary to the High Commissioner, Chairman	Nominated by the High Commissioner.
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I.	
Mr. N. C. Sen	

Miss Beck, representing the National Indian Association.
The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).
Mr. G. Woods Wollaston, M.V.O., representing the Northbrook Society.
Mr. G. S. Kulkarni (co-opted by the Committee as students' representative).

During the year Mr. L. Zutshi was co-opted on the Committee as representative of the students, and on his resignation when he left the house, Mr. G. S. Kulkarni took his place.

109. During the year 295 students resided at 21, Cromwell Road for different periods, several more than once, and a few even as many as six, seven and eight times. The total number of visits amounted to 476, of which 138 were by new arrivals from India, 299 by students from the provinces, and 39 by students who, unable to secure suitable lodgings in London, were allowed to reside in the house for longer periods, on the understanding that they were liable to be asked to leave at very short notice should the room be required by new arrivals, who would have the first claim to accommodation; in any case, such residence could not last after the first week in August, when the real influx from India commences.

110. Accommodation is provided for 27 students, but with the addition of 4 emergency beds on the verandah, this can be increased to 31. The average daily number of students in the house was 21·3 as opposed to 15 last year. In August, in view of the large number of students who had to be refused admission owing to lack of accommodation, it was decided to keep a record of refusals and from that date to the 31st March, 1922, 185 students had to be refused. The fact that there is such a demand for accommodation at the Hostel shows that the advantages offered are appreciated by the students.

111. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1922-23 is given in Appendices II and III. In 1920-21 the grant of a sum of £1,411 was necessary to equalise the House-Management budget, but £300 of this was required for furnishing as bedrooms, etc., the office rooms vacated by the

former Local Adviser, on his transfer as Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner's office in Grosvenor Gardens, leaving a balance of £1,111 in respect of ordinary expenses. This latter figure was reduced to £938 in 1921-22, and is estimated at a maximum of £1,020 for 1922-23. We desire to express our indebtedness to Mr. Bhore, as President of the House-Management Committee, for the great assistance he has rendered in keeping down expenses as far as possible.

112. For the past 12 months over 6,800 lunches and dinners have been served in the dining-room to resident and non-resident students. During the quietest times of the year a daily average of 17 students lunched in the house, whereas in the busy season of July, August and September the number rose to as many as 45.

113. By the removal of the Office of the Local Adviser, London, in February, 1921, several rooms were set free for use as bedrooms and accommodation for 9 more students was thus obtained.

114. During the year the social activities of the house have been maintained, and the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society have both contributed to this. Of the entertainments which have been given two deserve special mention—one, to the Earl and Countess of Reading, before their departure for India, at which over 400 guests were present; and the second, a farewell party to the Earl of Lytton on his appointment as Governor of Bengal.

PUBLICATIONS.

115. As was stated in the previous Report, the Handbook of Information for Indian Students, formerly issued by the National Indian Association in conjunction with this Department, is now to be published directly under the authority of the High Commissioner, and it is hoped that this will be ready shortly. The book has been completely re-cast, and it has been necessary to consult many authorities on the many details involved. Its general aim is to give the fullest information to Indian students who desire to come to this country, so that they may be in a position to know where they are best likely to receive the special instruction or training they desire, what are the general conditions in respect of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates, etc., at the various Universities, Colleges, and similar educational Institutions; the amount of fees payable, and so on.

LAW.

116. The number of Indian students studying at the various Inns of Court on the 31st March of this year was as follows:—

Middle Temple	312
Inner Temple	61
Lincoln's Inn	171
Gray's Inn	103
Total	647

The new Schedule of Examinations admitting to the Bar will come into force on and after the 30th September, and under this a student desiring admission, who has not passed an examination of a University in the British Dominions, approved by the Council of Legal Education, entitling him to a degree of the University, will require to have passed in Latin as one of his subjects in any of the other Scheduled Examinations. There is no provision for the substitution of a Classical Oriental Language in lieu of Latin.

SOCIETIES.

[Na]tional Indian [As]sociation.

117. The National Indian Association has continued its useful work during the year and has arranged many successful functions. During the absence of Miss Beck in India, Miss Dove acted as Secretary to the Association. The tenancy of the rooms at 21, Cromwell Road originally granted to this Society by the Secretary of State expired on the 31st March, 1921, but the High Commissioner has allowed the Society to remain at 21, Cromwell Road, subject to the special agreed conditions as to payment of rent, etc., on an annual basis, subject to notice of termination by either party. The same applies to the Northbrook Society mentioned below.

118. The Northbrook Society also occupies rooms at 21, Cromwell Road. Its last report covers a period of 18 months to the 30th June, 1921. Its membership is about 170, whilst the average daily attendance at the Club has been 25. The social functions, including the At Home to Sir Ali Imam and a special reception to meet Sir William Meyer, the High Commissioner for India, were numerously attended by members and their friends. There were also two functions to meet distinguished Indians in London, given in conjunction with the National Indian Association. In March, 1921, the question of amalgamation with the National Indian Association was discussed, and a scheme prepared by the Committee, but at an Extraordinary General Meeting, attended by about 20 members, the proposal was rejected by a large majority. Northbrook Society.

119. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee has carried on its useful and praiseworthy work during the year. The aftermath of the abnormal post-war rush to England has been very severely felt, and is testing the resources of the Committee to the utmost. During the year ending December 31st, 1921, 43 cases were assisted by the Committee, as against 41 in 1920, and only 21 in 1919. The subscriptions during the year amounted to £111 5*s.* 8*d.* and the amount advanced by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner to £199 10*s.* 6*d.* The accounts show a liability of £819 9*s.* 2*d.* to the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner in respect of advances, and although during the current year £378 1*s.* 11*d.* has been repaid by students, there is still a balance due from them of £1,898 17*s.* 2*d.*, less £82 3*s.* 4*d.* written off as irrecoverable. During the year the Government of India approved of the increase of the annual subvention to the Committee to three-quarters of the difference between loans made and loans recovered, up to a maximum of £200, and a further advance of £49 15*s.* 3*d.* was consequently received in January, 1922. Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.

120. In the special Relief Fund, which at the end of the previous year had a balance of £184 to be accounted for to the High Commissioner, an amount of £21 6*s.* 8*d* has been written off as irrecoverable, and the balance now due is £162 18*s.* 9*d.* The calls on this Committee are increasing, and it is a question, unless the private subscriptions are greatly increased, whether it will be able to continue its work, the value and necessity of which has been clearly demonstrated especially during the past two years.

121. The Indian Gymkhana Club now possesses its own sports ground at Thornbery Avenue, Osterley, purchased at a cost of about £6,560. £5,000 has already been paid, £4,000 of which was the very handsome contribution from H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala. It is hoped during the present season to provide good facilities for cricket and tennis. The ground was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, President of the Club, on Empire Day, the 24th May, 1922. Indian Gymkhana Club.

122. The Report of the Burma Society shows that its work has continued very successfully during the year, although there has unfortunately been a diminished income and an increased expenditure. The remittances from Rangoon have dropped from £650 to £346 0*s.* 1*d.*, though this is mainly due to depreciation of the exchange, as the amount remitted in rupees was only Rs. 489 less than last year. The Committee feels that the accommodation at Albion House, which is at present its headquarters, is insufficient for the growing needs of the members, but it is not possible at present to make increased expenditure, as an appeal made in Burma for funds to provide a suitable headquarters, etc., in London, has met with no response. The Society sustained a great loss in the death, in November last, of Mr. Keene, who had been Secretary for 12 years and rendered most valuable help throughout. Mr. W. H. Talton has acted as Secretary since May, when Mr. Keene retired. Burma Society.

123. In the year 1921, the Indian Women's Education Association received a grant of £100 from Indian Revenues for the second year in succession. The Scholar for the preceding year was Miss Dwarka Bhalchandra. This student, having completed her course at the Maria Grey Training College, was awarded a Special Scholarship by the Government of the Central Provinces to enable her to continue her studies for another year. The present scholar is Miss Sujuta Bose, M.A., who is working for the M.A. Education of Leeds University and who is proving a satisfactory student. It is interesting to note that there is this year a surplus of £56 on receipts over expenditure. Indian Women's Education Association.

Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street.

124. The Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street, London, under the management of the Y.M.C.A., has continued to attract large numbers of Indian students, to whom it is very useful and convenient as a centre.

Conclusion.

125. Dr. Thomas Quayle took up his duties as Joint Secretary on the 1st July, 1921, and during the year Dr. D. N. Mallik, who lately retired from the Indian Educational Service, acted for six months as a Joint Secretary during the absence on leave in India of Mr. N. C. Sen. Mr. R. E. Field's connection with the Department ceased on 14th May, 1921, when he became one of the Secretaries of the Lytton Committee. He will, on the termination of his present duties, revert to the India Office.

126. Finally, we should like to bring to the notice of the High Commissioner our cordial appreciation of the able services rendered during the year by the following members of the Department. As in previous years, Mr. J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E., Engineering Adviser, has given most valuable advice and assistance, and has been able, in spite of the unfavourable conditions in the engineering and other industries, to secure practical training facilities for our Government Scholars and other students. Mr. J. E. Mackenzie, D.Sc., Ph.D., Mr. R. M. Brown, B.Sc., and Mr. James Moir, M.A., M.I.M.E., the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester respectively, have likewise been of the utmost assistance; and it is a great pleasure to acknowledge the ready and efficient help given by our Assistants, Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A., and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., the former of whom has also done excellent service as Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. A word of praise and appreciation is also due to Mr. D. F. Bewers, the Accountant and Head of the Registry for the Department.

N. C. SEN.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

July 26th, 1922.

APPENDIX I.

I.—Amounts disbursed through the Indian Students' Department.

	Actuals. 1921–22. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Estimates. 1922–23. £	£
(A.)—From Indian Revenues :—								
(1) Scholarships :—								
Allowances of Government Scholars other than Technical ...	10,614	0	0				14,000	
Allowances of Government Scholars, Technical	6,424	0	0				8,000	
Passages	648	0	0				800	
Travelling Expenses	469	0	0				750	
Premiums, Fees, &c.	965	0	0				1,500	
	19,120	0	0				25,050 (a)	
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid	466	0	0				500	
(3) Grants to Educational and other bodies :—								
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	387	10	0				400	
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	445	1	8				550	
Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee ...	149	5	9				200	
Indian Women's Educational Association	100	0	0				100	
Burma Society	375	0	0				375	
	1,456	17	5				1,625	
(4) 21, Cromwell Road :—								
Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,016	10	4				980	
Repairs, Renovations, etc.	639	15	9				300	
Allowance for incidental expenses	35	0	0				35	
Grant towards Law Library	13	15	3				20	
Grant towards House expenses	928	9	8 (b)				1,020 (c)	
Special grant for furniture	282	1	6				—	
Telephone	32	15	1				30	
	2,948	7	7	23,991	5	0	2,385	29,560
(B.)—From Private Sources :—								
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship, and others	13,936	0	0				12,500	
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	5,322	0	0				4,500	
Amounts administered on behalf of G.P. Ghosh Scholars ...	264	0	0				250	
	19,522	0	0	19,522	0	0	17,250	17,250
				43,513	5	0		46,810

II.—Administrative Expenses of Indian Students' Department.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
Salaries :—								
Office Staff...	4,854	11	10 (d)				4,400 (e)	
Engineering Adviser	250	0	0				250	
Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow	374	0	0				400	
	5,478	11	10				5,050	
Travelling Expenses...	202	18	3				235	
Postage	23	11	9				25	
Publication of Handbook	—						175	
Sundries	53	1	3				20	
				5,758	3	1 (f)		(f) 5,505

(a) Divisible among the various Provinces as shown below :

	£
Madras ...	4,150
Bombay ...	3,200
Bengal ...	3,800
United Provinces ...	2,750
Punjab ...	4,000
Bihar and Orissa ...	1,750
Burma ...	2,500
Central Provinces ...	2,200
Assam ...	700
	£25,050

(b) The actual amount paid during the financial year, April 1st, 1921, to March 31st, 1922, was £928 9*s*. 8*d*., but this includes £125 6*s*. paid in respect of March, 1921, and does not include £134 18*s*. 10*d*. paid in respect of March, 1922, in the financial year, 1922–23. Thus it will be seen that the actual amount paid in respect of the financial year, 1921–22, is £938 2*s*. 6*d*., which coincides with the grant shown in the House Accounts of 21, Cromwell Road in Appendix II. *See also* para. 111.

(c) Details as to how this amount was calculated will be seen from Appendix III.

(d) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Two Joint Secretaries ...	1,827	17	10
One Acting Secretary (during the absence on leave of Mr. Sen) ...	303	16	8
Three Assistants to Ditto ...	1,678	8	1
Clerical staff ...	1,044	9	3
	£4,854	11	10

(e) Details of this amount are as follows :—

	£
Two Joint Secretaries ...	1,905
One Acting Secretary (during the absence on leave of Mr. Sen) ...	148
Two Assistants to Ditto ..	1,316
Clerical staff ...	1,031
	£4,400

(f) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

HOUSE ACCOUNT—1921-22.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Boarders	2,041	18	1	Wages	800	13	9
Meals	678	11	0	Food	1,928	15	9
Northbrook Society	270	0	0	Heating and Lighting	525	10	5
National Indian Association ...	70	0	0	Laundry	159	10	5
Library	13	15	3	*Maintenance and Contingencies	592	2	0
Storage of luggage	8	1	9	Library	13	15	3
	3,082	6	1	Adjustment of March, 1921, Account		1	0
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency as between receipts and expenditure ...	938	2	6				
	£4,020	8	7		£4,020	8	7

* Includes £78 13*s.* 0*d.* for Contingencies.

APPENDIX III.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

ESTIMATED HOUSE ACCOUNT—1922-23.

RECEIPTS.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Boarders	2,000	Wages	780
Meals	650	Food	2,000
Northbrook Society—Rent	270	Laundry	160
National Indian Association—Rent ...	70	Heating and Lighting	520
Grant for upkeep of Law Library ...	20	Maintenance	500
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiency between receipts and expenditure	1,020	Contingencies	50
		Law Library	20
	£4,030		£4,030

Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications.

In Europe.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and (Oriental Department) 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King and Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Wheldon and Wesley, Ltd., 28, Essex Street, Strand, London.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

In India and Ceylon.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 57, Pack Street, West Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Ltd., Calcutta.
Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Thompson & Co., Madras.
Temple & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Vas & Co., Madras.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind and Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.
Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.
Karsandas Narandas and Sons, Surat.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna and Sons, Lahore.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Manager, the *Hitavada*, Nagpur.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra.)*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
H. Liddell, Printer, &c., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
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Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

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